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# VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

DEVOTED TO THE PROFITABLE CULTURE OF FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES.

Vick Publishing Co.  
Fifty Cents Per Year.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1894.

{ Volume 18, No. 2.  
New Series.

## The Uses of Cod-liver Oil

are devoted in a large measure to all those ailments which are indicated by impoverished or diseased blood, with the consequent wasting of tissue and strength. The germs of disease, like the germs of Scrofula and Consumption, are overcome through the blood by the same properties in Cod-liver Oil that cure Anæmia, which is impoverished blood. Cod-liver Oil is a food that makes the blood rich and free from disease.

## The Problem,

however, is how to feed the blood with the properties of Cod-liver Oil without taxing the digestive organs, and without nausea. The solution of this problem is *Scott's Emulsion*. No other form of Cod-liver Oil is so effective. The only way to insure a prompt assimilation of Cod-liver oil is to take it in the form of an emulsion,—but there are emulsions and emulsions. *Scott's Emulsion* has only one standard—the highest. It contains only the first grade of Norway oil, and an experience of twenty years has made it a *perfect emulsion*. The oil is evenly and minutely divided, its taste is completely disguised, and it is not only easy on the stomach but it actually aids digestion and stimulates the appetite. Any physician will tell you why this is so. Told in a few words, the reason is that *Scott's Emulsion* supplies principles of food the stomach ought to have in order to digest other foods properly.

## A Testimonial.

MESSRS. SCOTT & BOWNE.

N. Y. PRACTICAL AID SOCIETY,

327 West 36th St., New York, Oct. 16, 1894.

Gentlemen—I desire to express my sincere thanks to you for what Scott's Emulsion has done for many that have applied to this Society for aid. One year ago a woman who had been sick for nineteen months with Rheumatism, and was almost helpless, came to us for aid. I gave her a bottle of Scott's Emulsion. She began to improve. She took in all five bottles, and today is a perfectly well woman; weighs 198 pounds, and has been cooking since last May (for she is a cook). I have a young lady in one of the large dry goods stores today that could not work without Scott's Emulsion. She was given up with consumption. These are only two of many cases. You can refer to me any time. I am using it all the time, and would not be without it. Babies grow fat, fair and beautiful with its use, and mothers grow strong and healthy while nursing if they will use it. More than this is true of your invaluable remedy. I wish the whole world knew this as well as I do.

Very respectfully yours,

MRS. L. A. GOODWIN, Supt.

*Scott's Emulsion* cannot be duplicated by a druggist. Don't take substitutes. Get the best—*Scott's Emulsion*—and get the best results. Send for pamphlet. FREE.

Scott & Bowne, New-York City.

All Druggists, 50 cents and \$1.



## GOLD FLOWER.

(HYPERICUM MOSERIANIUM.)

Great Favorite.

Hardy.

Excellent for Borders.

Grand Bedder.

Charming Pot Plant.

At Wholesale.

Flowers are from two to three inches across, of a bright shining golden yellow, and bearing numerous handsome stamens.

This novelty would be cheap at 50 cents a plant, but we have decided to give our friends a real bargain, and are booking orders as long as our stock holds out for only

25 cents each; two plants 40 cents. Extra strong plants, each 50 cents; two for 75 cents.

Life-sized colored illustration and full description in Vick's Floral Guide.



Gold Flower

## New Forage Plant.

### SACALINE---GIANT KNOT GRASS.

(Polygonum Sachalinense.)

Hardy perennial, when once planted will remain indefinitely; spreads rapidly. The plant will grow to be six or eight feet high; bushy form, with large amount of foliage; leaves very large, often 10 to 12 inches long and 9 inches broad. Three or four cuttings can be made in a season; will produce from 20 to 30 tons to the acre. Grows successfully on both sandy and heavy soils, in moist or dry ground. Crop can be used green, preserved in silo, or cured as hay. Price: seeds per pkt. 15c.; ounce \$2.75; rooted plants 20c. each; 3 for 50c.; 6 for 75c.

"Vick's Seeds contain the Germ of Life."

## Vick's Floral Guide, 1895

Containing 112 large pages, printed in 17 different colors; elegant lithographed illustrations of **Hypericum, Hibiscus Sunset, Vick's Branching Aster, Sweet Peas and Vegetables.** The cover is a CHASTE DESIGN OF SILVER AND GOLD. Descriptions and prices of the old standard varieties of *Flowers, Vegetables and Fruits.* An exceptionally fine list of *Novelties.* Ready January 1st, and mailed free upon receipt of 10 cents (not one-half actual cost), which may be deducted from the first order.

Failure virtually impossible, as Vick's Seeds never disappoint; they grow, flourish and produce abundantly. Write at once for 1895 Floral Guide. *Honest Illustrations. Descriptions that describe, not mislead.*



**JAMES VICK'S SONS, Rochester, N. Y.**



# VICK'S MAGAZINE.

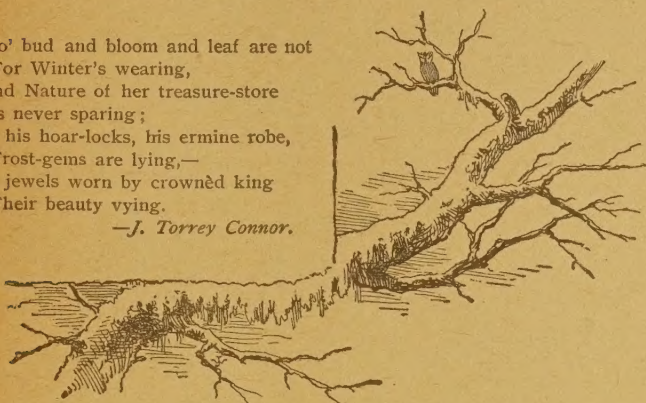
Vol. 18.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1894.

No. 2

Tho' bud and bloom and leaf are not  
For Winter's wearing,  
Kind Nature of her treasure-store  
Is never sparing;  
On his hoar-locks, his ermine robe,  
Frost-gems are lying,—  
No jewels worn by crowned king  
Their beauty vying.

—J. Torrey Connor.



## CHRISTMAS MORNING.

EVERYBODY of good taste likes to have something extra nice for Christmas and New Year. Especially for Christmas morning, when the family assemble and exchange greetings, everyone of good taste, who has a household or even one apartment to regulate, likes to have things at their brightest and best.

And among the nicest and best of things for Christmas, flowers hold a high place. Blooming plants of all kinds; brightly colored and sweetly perfumed, are more beautiful in the winter season by contrast with nature, than at other seasons. Still, while any bloom is beautiful, some are more so than others.

There are not many flowers that especially bloom for Christmas and New Year, but among the limited number some are quite lovely. Of all the flowers that reserve their blooms for that season, the Epiphyllum cactus stands highest in my esteem.

Cacti, more than any other plants, have descriptive names. The resemblance of the various kinds to different objects in art and nature have suggested the popular names by which they are known. This beautiful Christmas bloomer, from its resemblance in the long, flat, jointed stems or leaves (one and the same in a cactus), to the claws of a crab or lobster, has conferred upon it that name. However odd the segments of the leaf may be, however it may suggest the uncanny crab, yet it is a beautiful plant. The leaf is a shining green, with delicately notched and scalloped edges, and the blooms are freely produced upon the ends of each one. In a vigorous plant the leaves are numerous and depend most gracefully on all sides of the basket or jar. This style of pendent growth renders it a very fine basket plant; equally appropriate for a bracket or pedestal, completely covering the sides of a pot or basket. As certain as Christmas morning dawns, if the Crab, Lobster Claw, or more popularly Christmas cactus, be given good attention, there will be a quantity of rich, crimson-lake blooms, velvety in texture and fruity and suggestive in color. The red shades to white in the center, which forms a beautiful and striking contrast. The flowers remain perfect a long time on the plant, and last long when cut. As a floral gift to friends, even at a distance, on cold, snowy Christmas or New Year's days, the Christmas cactus is sure to please.

Experts say it does better, grows more freely, and blooms sooner if grafted on the Barbadoes gooseberry. It affiliates so readily with the stock that the graft and stock soon become one plant. There is so much in favor of its general adaptability to culture, its rapid growth, its wonderful bloom-producing qualities and its striking beauty, to be said, that the main point, the chief recommendation, is likely to be dwelt upon too lightly by its eulogists,—and that is its peculiarity of growing vigorously, thriftily, saucily, all the fall, and all at once, just at Christmas, of loading itself with blooms. Some blooms appear earlier, but the full offering of

rich and pendulous blooms is reserved for Christmas and New Year. The plant can be safely relied upon to be in full bloom as sure as that season comes around. The blooms continue long after Christmas, even till St. Valentine's Day, but the first are the best, and its first full crop of blooms opening when they do, decidedly recommends the plant for a Christmas bloomer—one to adorn the parlor, dining room, or chancel or font on Christmas morning.

Pass Christian, Miss.

MRS. G. T. DRENNAN.

## THE WINTER SEASON.

THE farmer, the gardener, and the fruit-grower at this season of the year reach a stage when, for a little space, there is naturally a relaxation of their efforts. Nature has passed through the complete circle of her varied annual changes and phases. We have seen the sprouting seed, the ear and the full corn in the ear. From leafless branches to beautiful bloom and full fruition. We have witnessed the whole wonderful round. The first feathered songsters of spring gladdened us with their music, and tribe after tribe has successively appeared and reared its little broods and hied away to milder climates in obedience to inherited instinct. The plant grower who daily works in conformity to nature's laws lives in constant communion with her, and notes all her varying aspects, and this season of the sear fields and barren boughs is to him not one of sadness or gloom, as some have so called it. On the contrary, at this time he sees the year's work completed, and views with more or less of satisfaction the results of his labors. And now, too, the hope which "springs eternal in the human breast" inspires him to new undertakings, encouraged by his successes or by broader experience gained through lessons which, though hard, have been effectual in impressing upon him the true nature of some laws which previously have been but partially understood. Thus, firm in hope and courage, he is again ready to commence to sow, to cultivate and to reap, bringing from the soil both beauty and bread, flowers and fruits for pleasure and sustenance. We can well spare a little time now in viewing the results of our work and making plans for the future. Year by year new societies are formed among gardeners and florists and fruit-growers, and farmers have their institutes to discuss and note the year's progress in their pursuits. A pleasant custom is springing up in rural communities and country villages, whereby neighborhood meetings or *soirees* are held, at which are related the experiences in raising plants and flowers in the garden and in the window,—the failures as well as the successes are brought out. The products of the kitchen garden receive attention and the merits and demerits of the different varieties of vegetables are considered. The new varieties of strawberries and other small fruits have their points noted whether good or bad, and the whole community is toned up horticulturally by these gatherings. In some cases the wild plants of the locality are the subjects of interest, and from such meetings many a mind becomes permanently interested in the study of botany, with most beneficial results. Again, the birds come in for a share of attention and lead to closer observations of the habits and lives of these interesting creatures. The insects, both injurious and beneficial, are talked about and the best methods are made known of keeping from such depredators the useful and ornamental plants. The dweller in the city who devotes himself to the subject of entomology or ornithology or botany, or any other of the natural sciences, must in most cases be satisfied with occasional trips into the country where he can carry on his investigations, but the rural dweller is in daily contact with nature and has unchecked opportunities to note the natural occurrences as they happen from day to day.

A mode of life thus close to nature is in the highest degree ennobling, and we can speak no better words to our friends than to encourage them in these meetings and societies. In starting such meetings in places where they have not been held it is not necessary to have any formalities about it or to "hire a hall." Sociable gatherings in parlors and about firesides, and free conversalions will lead to the most interesting results.



## THE TIGRIDIAS.

THE tigridias, or tiger flowers, as they are popularly known, are interesting bulbous rooted plants belonging to the natural order Iridaceæ.

The plants grow from twelve to eighteen inches in height, having simple stems and straight veined leaves. The flowers are saucer-shaped, from five to six inches broad, and although beautiful and showy are exceedingly fugacious, lasting in bright sunshine only a few hours, but in dull cloudy weather they remain in perfection all day. They open very early in the morning, but the transient nature of the bloom is recompensed by the great profusion in which the flowers are produced; a group of six or eight bulbs will never be without blooms during the summer season, and on account of the ease with which they can be cultivated, and the moderate price at which a supply can be obtained, a few groups of the different varieties should be found in every garden or mixed flower border.

To grow the tigridias well, they should be given a well worked and rich soil, and the bulbs should be planted in groups of six or eight, keeping them a few inches apart. They do best when planted out about the first of May, then they will come up quickly, make their growth in the early part of the season and come into bloom about midsummer. In their native home they bloom during the rainy season.

After the foliage has been destroyed by frost the bulbs should be lifted, cleansed and put in bags or boxes and stored for the winter in any dry place where a temperature of from 45° to 50° is maintained. Mice are very fond of tigridia bulbs, so these pests must be guarded against.

Propagation can be effected by seeds, which are freely produced, and as they vegetate readily and the young plants so obtained are of rapid growth, with liberal treatment flowering bulbs can soon be obtained. But offsets are very freely produced, and they furnish the most convenient means of increasing the bulbs. Good strong blooming bulbs can be purchased at very moderate rates, and the following varieties are the most desirable and distinct:

*T. conchiflora* is popularly known as the "shell flower," and its flowers are of a beautiful orange and golden yellow spotted with dark crimson.

*T. pavonia* is commonly known as the tiger flower. It is a native of Mexico, where it is called "ocolaxchitl." Its flowers are of a rich scarlet tinged and spotted with yellow.

*T. pavonia grandiflora*, similar in all respects to the above except in the size of the flowers, which are much larger. The plant is also of a more robust growth.

*T. pavonia grandiflora alba* is a very distinct and beautiful variety, with large ivory white flowers spotted with maroon and rosy lake in the center. It is of vigorous growth and a most profuse blooming plant.

CHARLES E. PARNELL.

Floral Park, N. Y.

## A CURIOUS FACT ABOUT FLOWERS.

Singularly there has come before my notice of late some odd ways in which certain old-



TIGRIDIAS.

fashioned seed flowers will reproduce themselves after a total disappearance of many years. When I was a child I used to have delicate vines of the purple *maurandya* trained about an old portico in front. My mother was very fond of this flower, but as the years went on, it disappeared completely from the list of home grown plants. The old portico was replaced by the more modern veranda, and years and years after, one summer we found certain sturdy small *maurandyas* come up and trying to creep about its base. A little care and cultivation developed the fact that they were of the seeds of the original vines of childhood, dormant all these years until some strange freak of nature set them into active growth.

A friend gave me a handful of *portulacca* seedlings and we planted them with delight, for they were reminders of the half-forgotten flowers of long ago. When they bloomed, however, I was sorry, that, though pretty, they were of fewer shades of color than those I used to have, when lo! going into another part of the garden one morning, what should I see, but the buds of two or three infant specimens of those very old *portulaccas* peeping at me from a border of thrift that I had planted last spring. I am sure that I have had none at all of this plant for a matter of twenty years or more—and the odd happening set me to thinking, while there came into my head a bit of something I had

read not so very long ago, which was this: An old man was digging a deep trench in an old garden. He threw up the soil from below so very carefully, that a lady in walking by, asked him why he did this, when he replied:

"The master and I were talking some weeks ago about a certain curious little old-fashioned flower in my garden at the back of the lodge. He asked me if I could spare him a root of it. I told him I could spare him anything he would like to have, but that I would gladly give him every flower in my garden, roots and all, if he would but let me dig three yards square in his garden at the old house and have all that came up of itself for a year."

"Perhaps you are not aware ma'am," he began again, and ceasing his labor stood up leaning, on the spade, which was nearly as high as himself, "that many of the seeds which fall upon the ground and do not grow, yet strange to tell, retain the power of growth. I suspect myself, but have not had opportunity of testing the conjecture, that such fall in their pods, or shells, and that before these are sufficiently decayed to allow the sun

and moisture and air to reach them, they have got covered up in the soil too deep for these same influences. They say fishes a long time bedded in ice will come to life again; I cannot tell about that, but it is well enough known that if you dig deep in any old garden, such as this, ancient, perhaps forgotten flowers will appear. The fashion has changed, they have been neglected or uprooted, but all this time their life is hid below."

This from George McDonald in "Paul Faber." It explains the simple mystery of the some time resurrection of long forgotten and well-loved plants. It also explains how after seeding a new lawn many weeds appear which are wrongfully charged to the grass seed.



### THE PROBABLE DIFFERENTIATION OF THE EAR AND TASSEL IN THE INDIAN CORN.

**D**ID you ever take a stalk of Indian corn in hand and examine it carefully? Although so common-place, it has an interesting story to tell of its development.

It was not always as we see it now, sturdily bearing its burden of golden ears, but a rather branching, grass-like plant. It has changed, progressed, improved, under the tutorship of time and long continued cultivation.

If we take a stroll through a field of ripening corn we are apt to find, here and there, curious, abnormal specimens; sometimes a sucker, with a more or less perfect ear of corn growing from the top (fig. 1); it may be entirely exposed, or the sheaths, with the blades still attached, may form a partial protective covering; sometimes, mounted upon the tassel a crude ear will be found, in which the tassel (or staminate flowers) and the ears (or pistillate flowers) are curiously intermingled. The central or main stem of the tassel may be developed into a small ear, and the surrounding portions into small spikes, bearing grains of corn, or pistillate flowers, at the base, and staminate flowers towards the extremity.

All these various abnormal forms furnish hints and clues which help us to read backward over the probable line of development which the Indian corn has taken to reach its present degree of differentiation. The branch is always less developed than the main stem; we would, therefore, naturally look on the sucker for variations of a more or less ancestral nature, and looking upon the abnormal ears as reversions to former conditions, the whole story seems to unfold before us in an orderly, panoramic way. We can see the far-off ancestor of the corn, with branches springing from the several nodes, and each branch crowned with both staminate and pistillate flowers. There could have been no "husk," or general covering, at that time, for there was no splendid ear, as at present. But the various parts moved on together, progressed in harmony with each other.

Through natural selection, the pistillate flowers on these primitive branches became more developed, more and more numerous, and the staminate flowers at the same time grew less and less in number, and finally were no longer produced. The central or main stem of the tassel borne by the primitive branch eventually became the ear—the woody portion forming the cob—and the surrounding portions, or small spikes, were aborted; fig. 2 illustrates how this may have been brought about.

The branch itself was likewise undergoing changes. The joints or nodes were shortening up, coming closer and closer together, and finally became the footstalk or shank of our present ear. Thus, too, the sheaths were converted into the "husk," or general protective covering of the present ear. The blades being no longer necessary, became aborted, but we still often find portions of the husk with the blades of varying length attached. This is especially true of the sweet corn.

While this evolution was taking place in the

branches of the ancestral corn stalk, the tassel of the main stalk was also undergoing changes. Here natural selection likewise was perhaps the principal factor in bringing about the increased development of the staminate, and the elimination of the pistillate flowers. Hence came about the differentiation of ear and tassel in the Indian corn.

The elongation of the pistils (silk) is a nice illustration of adaptation. In the primitive condition, it is very probable that each grain of corn was furnished with a separate husk or envelope, similar to that which we find on the "pod" corn. When, however, the shortening up of the branches furnished a general protective covering, these individual glumes or husks being no longer necessary, were dropped out. Their aborted remains are still attached to the cob, and are known in common parlance as the "chaff."

### A CHRISTMAS GARDEN.

**N**OT a snow-shrouded space, where bleak winds whistle through bare branches, but a little plat of living green, bright with



DIFFERENTIATION OF EAR AND TASSEL IN INDIAN CORN. sunshine and gay with flowers, on this, the 25th day of December.

The "rainy season" has fairly set in, it is late in Southern California, this year, and the verdure is taking on a newer tinge of green.

The shower of the night before has beaten the more delicate blossoms low, but the saucy red geraniums blaze out brighter than ever, filling the whole place with color, and the last lingering chrysanthemums lift their tousled heads boldly.

The soft breeze stirs the leaves of the tall eucalyptus, shakes the moisture from the broad leaves of the banana, and frolics among the palms until they are all a-quiver.

A busy brown bee pauses to sip the sweets from a heliotrope, whose purple clusters frame my window, then darts away on further quest.

The roses have not entirely disappeared; the snowy clusters of the prolific, La Marque make a brave showing on the south wall, and the Safrano displays a few creamy buds. Like the poor, the Safrano and the La Marque, "we have always with us;" they flourish around the humble cottage and stately mansion alike.

A subtle fragrance that is not born of the roses, is wafted upon the breeze. Ah, here at the foot of the wall, peeping from a mat of leaves, are violets, blue and purple. These little "harbingers of spring" have apparently lost their reckoning, but they are thrice welcome at all seasons.

Dividing my lawn from my neighbor's is a hedge of calla lilies, bearing hundreds of snow white blossoms. How often, in another region, have I petted a plant through the long, cold winter, well rewarded if but a single bloom appeared. They might well be called the nuns of the garden, these pure flowers, for what so spotless as they?

Here in a sunny corner wallflowers thrust up great spikes of velvety bloom.

Along the driveway bushes of marguerites, "all a-growing and a-blowing," form banks of verdure, starred with white and gold.

Overhead the branches of the graceful, plumelike pepper trees meet, making a bower of shade. The pepper tree is perhaps the most beautiful of the many beautiful trees common to this semi-tropic clime. In delicate beauty of foliage it resembles the fronds of a fern; it has a wee blossom, and scarlet berries that are like jewels, strung all a-row.

A superb specimen of the century plant occupies an angle close to the porch. The century plant generally blooms the tenth year, dying shortly after.

As the sun sinks westward the air chills perceptibly. There is almost a suspicion of frost in the air, but it is seldom that that troublesome visitant enters the green valley. Over on the snow-capped mountains, forty miles away, King Winter reigns in earnest, but we fear him not. Here it is summer the whole year through.

J. TORREY CONNOR.

### THE MOLE—THE GARDENER'S ENEMY.

One of the most annoying of living things to the cultivator is the mole. It roots and

turns up the soil in every direction; but the scientific man tries to comfort the flower lover by assuring him that the creatures are only after grubs and worms, which would destroy his plants at any rate. It is, however, coming to be acknowledged as a fact that nearly all creatures will eat either animal or vegetable food as it suits them. Among birds, it is believed, there are not a dozen in America that live exclusively on animal food, and it is probable that even this dozen would readily change their habits if the proper amount of animal food was not forthcoming.

In relation to the mole it is stated that a lady in Oregon, a Miss Talbot, arose in her place in meeting and protested against the assertion of the Professor that the mole lived on animal food alone; she was, however, talked down; but determined that she would not remain in the class of ignoramuses, she therefore caught one, caged it and gave it nothing whatever to eat but vegetable food, and when the convention met next year she produced her pet mole before the Professor, fat and hearty for all its exclusively vegetable diet. Miss Talbot states that she found her mole especially fond of peas.—*Meehan's Monthly for November.*





DWARF CONVULVULUS.

**CONVOLVULUS TRICOLOR.**

**W**E CANNOT better present this fine engraving of the Dwarf Morning Glory to our readers than in connection with the following description by Breck in his Book of Flowers:

This is *Convolvulus minor* of the catalogues; a native of Spain and Portugal; the flowers are often pure white, but sometimes variegated with blue and yellow, or blue and white; the most beautiful kind is a bright blue, fading by delicate gradations to a pure white in the center. It resembles the blue atmosphere, relieved by fleecy clouds on a fine summer day.

"When on high  
Through clouds of fleecy white, laughs the cerulean  
sky."

Nor is the form of this flower less beautiful than the color, either when spread out in full beauty to the mid-day sun, or when, at the approach of night, it closes its blue eye to sleep. The plant spreads out much in every direction from the centre, so that a bed of them, with the plants two feet distant from each other, will interlock. It is not exceeded in elegance by any plant when profusely covered with its flowers, which continue open all day, if pleasant, but shut in case of rain.

The plants are as easily raised from seeds as are those of the common morning glory.

**A CHRYSANTHEMUM.**

**Y**OU would naturally suppose from what you read of the culture of chrysanthemums that with a pot or two of them on your mind your time would be fully occupied in attending to their wants, real and imaginary—pinching, disbudding, shifting, manuring with soot, nitrate, guano—read any article on the subject for the rest of it. Last spring a mail package brought

a little Judge Hoitt chrysanthemum as an extra. I never had cultivated 'mums, and didn't care much for it—thought it wouldn't amount to much. A seed-box two feet across had six inches or so of manure dirt and I set it out in it. It was somewhat tall, evidently coming from a greenhouse, so I cut off the top of it and stuck the cutting beside its parent, and now I am not certain which is which. The box stood out doors all summer getting a douse of soap-suds from the weekly wash or a supply of clean water now and then as most convenient, and as it grew tall was staked up, this being the whole process. When cold nights came it was moved into the house and now stands close to a window. It is almost four feet high, and today (Nov. 10th) it has ninety flowers, more than filling the width of the window with its great clusters of pink-and-white blooms, besides a number of buds; a beautiful plant, at least in my eyes. Left to myself I never should have ordered a chrysanthemum, and when one was sent my expectations were slight indeed. Now I have found that 'mum literature is pure fudge; you, or at least I, can grow good flowers, good enough at any rate, as easily as I can raise cabbages.

E. S. GILBERT.

**DR. HOLMES' THOROUGHNESS.**

As an editor, I am enraged by nothing so much, or with so good cause, as by notes, sometimes from near and intimate correspondents, who say they have "dashed off something" which they have sent to me without revision; or who say that the thing "would have been better" if they had kept it by them. Pray, why did they not keep it by them? Who asked them to dash it off and send it to us without revision? Has the public no rights, and has

the editor no rights? I obtrude this observation here for the sake of saying to young people that they must not be deceived by the apparent ease and freshness, and if you please slap-dash of Dr. Holmes' lighter papers, or by the absolute fluency with which his verses run. He never insulted anybody by sending slap-dash work to the press, and that is one reason—as I believe Horace said before me—why you and I always like to read what he did send to the press. Nobody knows what good things he has left out, and nobody ever read anything of his for which he had not done the best he could do before he submitted it for publication. He had a great advantage in that he was hardly ever an editor. In that freedom he was not summoned to write at a moment's notice, and he was not compelled to print work with which he was not satisfied. On the other hand, if a duty was to be done, he did it. If a ballad was to be written for the old South Meeting-House, he wrote it. But he took his time for writing it, and he did not say it was finished before it was finished. That is the reason why his work will stand.—*From a character sketch of Oliver Wendell Holmes, by Edward Everett Hale, in the November Review of Reviews.*

**MULCHING STRAWBERRIES.**—The *American Agriculturist* recommends cornstalks cut to one or one and a half inches for mulching strawberry plants. These small pieces of stalk may be placed closely around the plants by the use of a common field rake, whereas with straw, hay or uncut stalks the covering must be done by hand, which is a tedious operation. After fruiting the cut stalks can be readily hoed in the soil about the plants, which is not the case with straw or long stuff.



## THE SALAD BED.

**E**ARLY in spring, as early goes in different sections of the country, a well drained, highly enriched, thoroughly pulverized bed ought to be prepared, wherein the early salads can be gently forced, ready for the table in abundant supply for the family at a time when the system demands a change of diet.

Early planting of mustard, radishes, lettuce and pepper grass in the Southern States means any time after the New Year. Further North, of course, that is too early; when the plants are in use on Southern tables planting time will probably be just beginning higher up, where the cold snow lies so long on the ground. On the sunny side of a garden paling that has a solid base board, or of a wall or house, is desirable for the location of these beds, as uniform protection is thus afforded.

Mustard, black and white, is generally planted, but the new Chinese, with broad smooth leaves, is decidedly the best to raise; at the same time the others need not be discarded. It all has the same flavor and all alike wholesome. Mustard for culinary salad, and lettuce and cress or pepper grass for the nice, refreshing raw salad, with radishes for relish, can be easily brought to perfection in these beds, which ought to be rich enough to furnish a good bottom heat.

Vick's Early Globe is my favorite radish; it comes as early as the ever-popular French Breakfast. For lettuce I prefer such as the Early Prize Head, with smooth leaves, tender



VICK'S EARLY GLOBE RADISH.

and crisp. Cabbage, globe and late, can be sown in these beds, more thickly than the salads that are to grow and mature where planted. Cabbage plants can be drawn out as needed and planted where they are to grow through the season.

Hot-beds and cold-frames are resorted to for forcing early esculents, but where the work is well done and the season at all favorable, they do well and are more thrifty, bearing transplanting better, in these beds. And when the trees are leafless, the grass dry and dead, and the ground bare and brown, the fresh, green, crisp, young vegetables growing ahead are just beautiful to look upon. It energizes a person, and makes us feel as if we ought to give nature a

hand in unfolding the good things of the season. I have not referred to Spinach, because that is generally sown in autumn; but it is an indispensable early vegetable, and should it not have been planted previously, a very good plan is to sow it when mustard, *et al.*, is planted. Like the Widow Bedott about pickles, I am a great favorite of early salads in the beginning of the



EARLY CURLED SIMPSON LETTUCE.

spring. Mustard boiled with nice cured bacon, spinach boiled and dressed with butter and eggs, lettuce, cress and onions, with good sharp vinegar as the first ingredient of a mayonaise sauce, is refreshing and wholesome and costs but little time or expense.

Pass Christian, Miss.

MRS. G. T. D.

## FROM BURROUGH'S "RIVERBY."

Certain flowers one makes special expeditions for every season. They are limited in their range, and must generally be sought for in particular haunts. How many excursions to the woods does the delicious trailing arbutus give rise to! How can one let the spring go by without gathering it himself where it hides in the moss! There are arbutus days in one's calendar, days when the trailing flowers fairly call him to the woods.

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One day, about ten miles from one of our Hudson River cities, there got into the train six young women loaded down with vast sheaves and bundles of trailing arbutus. Each one of them had enough for forty. They had apparently made a clean sweep of the woods. It was a pretty sight—the pink and white of the girls and the pink and white of the flowers! And the car too was suddenly filled with perfume,—the breath of spring loaded the air, but I thought it a pity to ravish the woods in that way. The next party was probably equally greedy, and because a handful was desirable, thought an armful proportionately so; till, by and by, the flower will be driven from those woods.

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The wild creatures are human—with a difference, a wide difference. They have the keenest powers of perception; what observers they are! How quickly they take a hint! But they have little or no powers of reflection. The crows do not meet in parliaments and caucuses, as has been fancied, and try offenders, and discuss the tariff, or consider ways and means. They are gregarious and social and probably in the fall have something like a reunion of the tribe. At least their vast assemblages upon the hills at this season have a decidedly festive appearance.

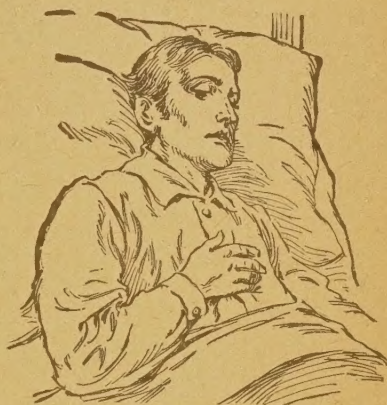
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Everyone has observed how, after he has made the acquaintance of a new word, that word is perpetually turning up in his reading, as if it had suddenly become the fashion. When you have a thing in mind, it is not long till you have it in hand. Torrey and Drummond, the botanists were one day walking in the woods near West Point. "I have never yet found so-and-so," said Drummond, naming a rare kind of moss. "Find it anywhere," said Torrey, and stooped and picked it up at their feet. Thoreau could pick up arrowheads with the same ease. I may say of myself, without vanity, that I see birds with like ease. It is no effort,—I cannot help it.

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The scientific habit of mind leads a man to take into account all possible sources of error in such observations, the senses are so easily de-

ceived. People of undoubted veracity tell you of the strange things they have seen. But if you question them closely, you are pretty sure to find some flaw in the observation, or some link of evidence wanting. We are so apt to jump to conclusions; we take one or two steps in following up the evidence, and then leap to the result that seems to be indicated. If you find a trout in the milk you may be justified in jumping to a conclusion not flattering to your milkman, but if you find angleworms in the barrel of rain-water after a shower, you are not to conclude that therefore they rained down, as many people think they do. Or if after a shower in summer you find the ground swarming with little toads, you are not to infer that the shower brought them down. I have frequently seen large numbers of little toads hopping about after a shower but only in particular localities. Upon a small, gravelly hill in the highway along which I was in the habit of walking I have seen them several seasons, but in no other place upon that road. Just why they come out on such occasions is a question; probably to get their jackets wet. There was a pond and marshy ground not far off where they doubtless hatched.



## AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

SAVED HIS LIFE

So says Mr. T. M. Reed, a highly-respected Merchant of Mid-dletown, Ill., of a Young Man who was supposed to be in Consumption.

"One of my customers, some years ago, had a son who had all the symptoms of consumption. The usual medicines afforded him no relief, and he steadily failed until he was unable to leave his bed. His mother applied to me for some remedy and I recommended Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. The young man took it according to directions, and soon began to improve until he became well and strong."—T. M. REED, Mid-dletown, Ill.

"Some time ago, I caught a severe cold, my throat and lungs were badly inflamed, and I had a terrible cough. It was supposed that I was a victim of consumption, and my friends had little hope of recovery. But I bought a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, took it, and was entirely cured. No doubt, it saved my life."—I. JONES, Emerts Cove, Tenn.

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**  
Received Highest Awards  
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

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## Letter Box.

In this department we shall be pleased to answer any questions relating to Flowers, Vegetables and Plants, or to publish the experiences of our readers. JAMES VICK

### A Satisfactory Garden.

I read with pleasure the report of Mrs. W. A. K. entitled "In my Garden," in the October number of VICK'S MAGAZINE. I wish the writer could have given a call at N— in the latter part of summer and visited a place on Adams Street, where she could not have resisted standing still to look at my little flower garden. I am sure she would have said, as did the interested observer to whom she alluded, "They (the flowers) were so dazlingly beautiful that it made me dizzy to look at them." I had a selection of zinnias, marigolds, balsams, fuchsias, nasturtiums, a few roses and carnations, planted in good form, and there was not a single plant which did not give full satisfaction from June till King Frost came to rule. F. S.  
New York.

### Begonia Ailing.

What can I do for my begonia? It is a mere skeleton and I am afraid it will die. Please inform me what I can do for it, as it has been so nice all summer. Little Falls, N. Y. A. E.

Is this a tuberous or fibrous rooted begonia? We are not informed. If the latter, it should rest until spring, leaving it in the pot and giving it a moderately warm place, and keep dry. If a fibrous-rooted plant let it rest until after the holidays and then re-pot in good, fresh soil and give a warm place and water cautiously until it is well started again.

### A Chrysanthemum Inquiry.

Of the three chrysanthemums which you sent me last spring, Lillian B. Bird and H. E. Widener are doing splendidly; Miss Annie Manda only grew about one foot high, with three little branches on, but did not develop. They did not change in size and appearance for the last two months. It is full of suckers. If I cut off a lot another lot will come. Please let me know through the Magazine. J. H. W.  
Troy, N. Y.

This plant, on some account has become stunted, and the probability is that it has at times suffered for want of water. Nothing can be done now but to raise some new plants from the suckers. In this way try it again another year. It is a great injury to chrysanthemums to allow them to get dry, or even to flag or wilt. Nor should the pots be placed where the sun falls full upon them, thus drying the roots; on the other hand they should be sunk in the ground, or what is better, in a bed of coal ashes where worms will not work. There may be some other cause for the trouble than the one here supposed.

### Easter Lilies.

I thought I would write and ask you about my Easter lilies. Last year I got three and they did finely. I had fifteen large, perfect blooms. This year I did the same with them as last year and sunk the pots in the same place on the north side of a rose bush. One week ago today (November 10th) I took them up and put them down cellar until yesterday. Today I looked at them and two of the four have not started at all, but have commenced to rot on the outside, but appear to be sound in the center; one of the others had rooted a little and both had started, but I broke the shortest sprout off the one (about an inch), now will it bloom? The two that had started I left up, the others I put down on the cellar bottom, and covered them up tight, first with paper, then a board. Is that the best way to do? Mrs. A. C. S.  
Adrian, Mich.

The only sure way to secure blooms of the Easter or Bermuda Lily is to procure new, strong bulbs each season. Occasionally some one is able to bloom them the second year, but as a rule they are enfeebled after the first season and cannot be relied upon. If any of our readers

have any great success in getting these bulbs to bloom more than once we should be pleased to have them give us an account of it for publication.

### My House Plants.

I suppose I am what might be called a flower crank. I have all our sunny windows, upstairs and down, filled with plants. There are one hundred and twenty-five plants in all, besides forty pots of bulbs set away in the cellar to root. Of course I have geraniums, lots of them, one would feel lost without these old standbys. I have ten varieties of begonias, but if I could have but one it should be the peerless rubra—summer and winter it is always in bloom. I have nineteen primroses which I raised from the seed; it was my first attempt and I feel quite proud of them, they are such strong, healthy plants. Our callas grow thriftily, but I have never succeeded in getting the black calla to blossom; I give it the same treatment that I give white ones; perhaps it requires a different treatment. Our bay window is curtained with vines—on one side is German ivy, on the other is a fern vine. The plant that is most admired is the artillery plant; its foliage is as delicate as a fern. Let me recommend all lovers of flowers to get an artillery plant, for it is indeed a thing of beauty. Of ever-bloomers we have Begonia Vernon, Impatiens Sultani, and Vinca rosea; the last has never been without blooms since we have had it. What shall I say of the carnations, fuchsias, lantanas, abutilons, jasmines and the other plants which I have no room to mention? They are all lovely and deserve special mention; perhaps some other time I may write more in particular of them. H. A. H.  
Wyoming, Iowa.

Let the black calla dry off now, but keep it in the pot in a warm place, and start it again in March.

### Our Young Men.

Our population is drifting into our cities and towns instead of making little homes. Our young men want to work for wages, then come and settle down in our saloons and dens of vice and crime. Tens of thousands of our noblest sons are disqualified for practical life. Our schools have kept the subject of living in the dark for a hundred years, and now we learn that science alone, without knowing how to live, is worthless. What we need to develop the land is men.

San Diego, Cal.

H. H.

We fear our friend is becoming a pessimist, and perhaps he has some peculiar trial that induces his present state of mind. Young men cannot be blamed if they want to work for wages, and probably it is better for the most of them that they should do so. But it is a mistake that more of them are going wrong now than formerly. If it were so we might all despair, for never were there more agencies for good to youth than now. But it is not so. A larger percentage of youth are now developing noble lives than ever before in civilized lands. Nor is there more dissipation now than formerly; on the contrary, it is quite the reverse. The hope of humanity grows brighter, generation by generation, age after age.

### Pansies from Seeds.

What is the best time to sow pansy seed, and how shall I do it to succeed? I have sowed pansy seeds several springs with only moderate results and I am not satisfied, for I do not get many plants, nor do these grow and give me the flowers as I would like to see them, and as I have seen them in a few places. I would like to know just what to do. Mrs. J. H.

Harrisburg, Pa.

Pansy seeds are often sowed too late in the spring to do well. If one waits until April or later to start them, they should have a nice little bed prepared where they can be protected from winds and heavy rains. They should be carefully watered daily, and as summer comes on they will need to be shaded during the hottest hours of the day. In such way the plants can be brought on vigorously. But if one has a good window at which the heat will not

exceed 60° and for the most time be about 50°, then we would say sow the seeds any time in December, January or February, the earlier the better. Sow the seeds in a pot or flat box and cover with a pane of glass until they germinate, but remove it soon after for fear of too much moisture. Give air as occasion affords, keep to the light. Early in spring transplant to the open border. Seeds can also be sowed successfully the last of August or in September.

### Amaryllis—Zephyranthes—Cooperia.

Will you please answer a few questions. Last spring I bought a fine bulb of Amaryllis Empress of India. I potted it in garden soil mixed with soil from the fence corners in the woods. This soil from the woods has about one-fourth of sand in it. I used no fertilizer at all. The bulb grew finely all summer, but did not blossom at all. It had six fine large leaves, the largest one two feet or more in length and two inches wide. It did not show any signs of dying off and so I have withheld water until all the leaves are yellow, except two. It is in a six-inch pot and the pot is full of fine healthy roots. What shall I do with it? Where shall I keep it through the winter? If it is to be put in the cellar shall I water it at all? I have also an Amaryllis Treatiae, and another kind, perhaps Johnsonii, and Zephyranthes candida and rosea and Cooperia Drummondii, all of which have done precisely as the Empress of India did. What is the proper treatment for them? Are there any plants of the amaryllis which are evergreen and what are their names? Please enlighten me a little on these subjects. Mrs. M. A. C.

Granville, Ill.

The amaryllis bulbs should be kept secure from frost and be allowed enough water to prevent the soil drying out. They should not be disturbed in their pots. By the latter end of January they can be given a warm place and more water and they will start a new growth, and as the pots are now full of roots they will probably bloom in due time. Before starting them some of the top soil can be removed and a dressing of fresh, rich soil be given. The Zephyranthes can be kept dry until the last of March or first of April and then repotted. The species of amaryllis are evergreen to the extent that they retain their roots, not drying and losing them like hyacinths and tulips, and with proper treatment when all the conditions are favorable, such as a house constructed and managed to suit their wants, they may hold their foliage green nearly the year round, but ordinarily this is not to be expected, nor is it desirable.

**A Ballad of Sapolio.**

**A young house-maid**  
**Was sore afraid**  
**That her mistress would let her go.**  
**Though-hard she worked.**  
**And never shirked.**  
**At cleaning she was s-l-o-w.**  
**Now all is bright.**  
**Her heart is light.**  
**For she's found .. ..**

**Sapolio.**



# CONCERNING NEBRASKA.

THE result of the past disastrous season has been to depopulate large districts in the western part of Nebraska. To those that remain must come the discouragement of hard times, which affect every business and branch of industry, and past computing will be the anxiety of the long wait which must ensue before the husbandman can begin again the hand-to-hand battle with the elements, by which, if successful, fresh impetus shall come to depressed business throughout the state.

He must endure, with what of patience he may, the sight of the beautiful orchards, which his own hands have planted, utterly destroyed; his fine lawn, the work and pride of years, bare and unsightly; his favorite shrubs lifeless and dead; and beginning anew without the encouragement of a single shower to aid his efforts, exhibit such faith and perseverance as must surely insure final success, unless the country shall entirely fail all the fine promises of former years.

It will be difficult for people at the East, who have recourse to many forms of industry, and can thus the more readily resist the encroachments of poverty, to realize the destitution, the barrenness, the real privation and suffering which must follow the loss of a season's entire crop in a country wholly agricultural.

No food for cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, so these must be disposed of at great sacrifice. This jeopardizes many a home upon which the mortgage falls due this autumn. Taxes must be paid, so there will be a shortage of means for food and fuel and comfortable clothes, in a climate where, if anywhere, these are all sadly needed.

With no vegetables stored in the cellars, no fruit put away against the winter's need, no fattened beef or pork ready for the market or the winter's storing, no wood, no coal, and even this year no cobs (the poor man's stand-by for fuel), no towering stacks nor bursting bins, the prospect is indeed hard for many a family here in the West who had hoped much of this year's crop to put them "even with the world," and already endured much hardship in the fond hope of winning a home.

# THRIFTY HOUSEWIVES

Everywhere recognize how much can be saved by using

# Diamond Dyes

And their superiority to all others. One ten-cent package saves the cost of a new gown, for it makes an old one like new. **Diamond Dyes** come in more than forty colors, for dyeing wool, cotton, silk or feathers. They are easy to use and neither sun nor soapsuds will make the color fade. Sold everywhere. Direction Book and forty samples of dyed cloth sent free.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.



Pioneering at the West is at the best weary work, rendered doubly hard here by this unprecedented year of disaster; a second of like failure would leave this country again in reality what it was once denominated on our maps, a "Great American Desert."

It is utterly disheartening to contemplate the toil, the waiting, and the hardships which must come before this country shall again be, under most favorable circumstances, what it was previous to this year, this fatal year, of 1894; and it speaks volumes for the nerve, the pluck, the resolution, the faith in Infinite Goodness and Power, and confidence in the resources of the country, of the farmers, that so many can be found facing bravely, even cheerfully and calmly, the conditions as they exist among us on the threshold of the dreary winter coming.

Under such circumstances household ties will become doubly close and dear. Blessed be every bit of brightness that comes to cheer the home. Blessed every crumb of comfort that finds an entrance there. Many a bay window will be empty this winter which aforesaid blossomed in beauty. Many a family will be huddled until spring in the kitchen, who before enjoyed the free range of a whole warm house. Yet amid privations there will be home love and home cheer; and poor indeed will be the little Dane hovel or Russian shanty that shall not have its blooming geranium (often the only bit of beauty in the whole environment) to brighten the house and cheer the passer-by.

How can this be accomplished? In the evolved invention which necessity teaches, the flower loving housewife will have her padded papered box into which she can slip her precious plant at night, and though it is safe to grow not so very large, it will be known and loved and cherished by the children and missed like one of the family should an untimely frost cut it off in the midst of its cheerful career; and seeing the care and attention bestowed upon it many a man will be led to exclaim before spring as does a good Lancashire neighbor of mine, with indescribable accent and unction: "I can't contrive how a woman can manage to take so much comfort out of a little green thing."

We shall have, too, at Christmas and Easter, "though they come up through much tribulation," our decorated churches and flower-decked homes, for nowhere "under the canopy" are these more prized than here in the "windy West" where they are so next to impossible to obtain; and in the absence of flowers in quantity, simple materials are oftentimes used with novel and highly decorative effect.

So, though straightened in circumstances, we are not utterly comfortless after all the discouragements, as says my English friend, "Ah! but Nebraska would be a great state if but a little more rain fell!" The "little" she lacks, however, is the dividing line between success and failure, too narrow to be trusted with safety, so, urged by necessity, we may yet learn the benefits and reap the abundant harvests which irrigation shall insure us. In the meantime we abide in the faith of such surplussage of crops next year as shall atone for the shortage of this,

DART FAIRTHORNE.

# A THOUGHTFUL PROVISIO.

A small New-Yorker had been having a day of unmitigated outrageousness, such as all children who do not die young are likely to have at times; and when he was ready for bed his mother said to him:

"When you say your prayers Georgie, ask God to make you a better boy. You have been very naughty today."

The youngster then put up his petitions in the usual form, and then, before closing with Amen, he added:

"And please, God, make me a good boy." He paused a second, and then, to the utter consternation of his mother, concluded with unabated gravity, "Nevertheless, not my will, O Lord, but thine be done!"—*Providence Journal.*

# NEW CANTATAS AND OPERETTAS

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H. W. HART. The most original and amusing Christmas Cantata of the season. Solos and choruses. Bright, easy music.

20 cents. Per doz. \$1.80, not postpaid.

## "THE KING OF PEACE."

ROSABEL. A new Christmas service for Sunday Schools. Hymns, carols, recitations, etc.

5 cents. \$4.00 per 100, not postpaid.

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L. R. LEWIS. A sparkling juvenile operetta for Christmas. Brimful of pretty music and good dialogues.

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L. R. and MRS. A. G. LEWIS. A musical dialogue for use at Christmas tree festivals. Songs and dialogues.

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## "Wonderful Christmas Tree."

J. C. JOHNSON. A brilliant cantata, filled with pleasant excitement from beginning to end.

40 cents. Per doz. \$3.60, not postpaid.

## "Tables Turned, or A Christmas for Santa Claus."

MISSES EMERSON & BROWN. A melodious, amusing cantata for children. Bright music and dialogue.

30 cents. Per doz. \$3.00, not postpaid.

## "CALLIE'S CHRISTMAS."

MARBLE & HODGES. Easy and charming operetta for children. One male and six female characters.

Paper 50 cents; Cloth 60 cents. Per doz., not postpaid, Paper \$4.50; Cloth \$5.40.

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GADE. Short cantata for alto, solo and chorus.

35 cents. Per doz. \$3.12, not postpaid.

## "CHRISTMAS GIFT."

ROSABEL. Pleasing cantata for children.

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ROSABEL. For Sunday Schools and juvenile classes.

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SHOGREN. Illustrating Christmas Eve in Sweden.

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TOWNE. Cantata with solos, duets, quartets, choruses.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1894.

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All communications in regard to advertising to Vick Publishing Co., New York office, 38 Times Building, H. P. Hubbard, Manager.

Average monthly circulation 1893, 200,000.

#### Horticultural Meeting.

The fortieth annual meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society will be held in Rochester, commencing on Wednesday, January 23, 1895. This meeting is expected to be one of great interest, and fruit-growers, especially, should be present from all quarters. The fact is that the great obstacles to successful fruit-growing are being gradually overcome, and at this meeting, as at those of previous years, much will be brought out that will be of practical benefit to workers in this line. Fruit-growers, come and bring your neighbors along! Will it pay? Yes, and that handsomely. Do not neglect the opportunity. Some of the most noted fruit-growers, not only of this State, but of adjoining States, east, west and south, and of Canada, will be present, as well as some of the ablest scientists of the country.

#### Century Magazine.

The *Century* for November is a grand number, and contains among other good things the opening chapter of the new "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," by Professor William M. Sloane, of Princeton College. This history of Napoleon promises to be of the highest value, containing information from sources never before explored. The article will be fully and beautifully illustrated.

#### Experiment Station Work on Long Island.

Some of the results of the work on Long Island under the direction of the State Experiment Station are already published in the following bulletins: No. 74—Observations on the Application of Insecticides and Fungicides; No. 75, I.—Insects Injurious to Squash, Melon and Cucumber Vines; II.—The Asparagus Beetle. These bulletins are for free distribution and we urge those of our readers who are not

now receiving the bulletins of this station, to send their address to the director, Dr. Peter Collier, Geneva, N. Y., asking to have their names placed on the bulletin list.

#### The Book of the Fair.

As the numbers of this work appear from time to time they make evident the truthfulness of the claim that this is the most complete history of the Columbian Exposition, both in its text and illustrations. It will stand the test of time and remain the authentic account of the great fair, which will always be regarded as the standard. The illustrations in Part 16, which has recently been issued, are for the most part of domestic animals, horses, cattle and sheep, and are beautiful beyond criticism. The twentieth chapter commences the subjects of anthropology and ethnology, with engravings of scenes and objects in that department.

#### A Nickel Plated Road.

Are the rails and engines all nickel plated? is asked, time and again, by parties who are contemplating a trip west over this now famous and popular route. If not, where did it get its name of Nickel Plate? That is the question! Where did it get its name? It has justly earned its great popularity by reason of its smooth road-bed, elegant equipment, superb dining-cars, fast time, and above all by its giving to the public the lowest rates of any first-class line between the East and West. Popular low rate excursions are of frequent occurrence, and every attention is shown its patrons for their comfort and pleasure. Through palace sleeping cars are run between Boston, New York and Chicago, over the Fitchburg, West Shore, and Nickel Plate Roads. All information as to low rates, through sleeping cars, etc., may be obtained of your nearest ticket agent, or by addressing F. J. Moore, Gen'l Agent, Nickel Plate Road, 23 Exchange St., Buffalo, N. Y.

#### Book Notices.

OUR JOURNEY AROUND THE WORLD. By Francis E. Clark, D. D. With Glimpses of Far-off Lands as seen through a Woman's Eyes, by Mrs. Harriet E. Clark. A. D. Worthington & Co., Publishers, Hartford, Conn.

This is a large octavo volume handsomely printed and beautifully and profusely illustrated, giving, as properly expressed in its title, "glimpses" of life in many countries about the world. In fact it brings the remote countries and people very near to you, and is exceedingly interesting and instructive.

#### NATURE AND WILD LIFE.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Publishers, of Boston, Mass., have recently issued three volumes by interesting writers which treat in a popular way such subjects as the habits of birds, small game, fish, trees, plants, flowers and other objects of nature.

That most genial and happy writer on such themes, John Burroughs, gives us "Riverby," so-called from the name of his place on the Hudson. Some selections elsewhere in this issue, to which readers are referred, give a sample of the style of the volume.

"From Blomidon to Smoky," is the title of the volume by Frauk Bolles. It is an account of his observations in Nova Scotia during several

seasons, and relates mostly to bird life. Many of these records are of high scientific value and all are charmingly produced.

The third volume of the kind is "A Florida Sketch Book," by Bradford Torrey, and in this birds and Cherokee roses and plants and flowers of numberless species, and feathered songsters and wild fowls, are mentioned, described, or commented on in a most discriminating, pleasant and edifying manner. All three of these books are entertaining and suggestive to students of nature and valuable for reference.

#### THE BIGGLE BERRY BOOK.

This is number two of the Biggle Farm Library, and is a condensed treatise by Jacob Biggle on the culture of berries. It has some eighteen pages of colored fruits and numerous engravings. The text is excellent and it can be recommended as a reliable guide to berry-growers. Published by Wilmer Atkinson & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

ADVANCE sheets of the "Report of the Secretary of Agriculture," for 1894, have been received. The Secretary in this, as in his last report, opposes the practice of the free distribution of seeds by the government. "Educationally," he says, "that sum of money (the \$160,000 now spent for seeds) might be made of infinite advantage to the farmers of the United States if it were expended in the publication of bulletins showing, in terse and plain language, how chemistry, botany, entomology, forestry, vegetable pathology, veterinary, and other sciences may be applied to agriculture." He says "No estimate has been made for an appropriation for the purchase of seeds for the next fiscal year. If it is deemed best to make such appropriation, it is recommended that \$500 be allotted to each one of the experiment stations of the several States and Territories, which for forty-eight stations would amount to \$2,400. Such a law should provide that each station purchase such new and improved varieties of seeds, cuttings and bulbs as, after examination, may seem to its director adaptable to the soil and climate of the State in which his station is located." This is sound advice, and if followed would be greatly to the benefit of the country.

"One Thousand Years of Hubbard History" is the novel title of a genealogy which Mr. H. P. Hubbard of 38 Times Building, New York, is about to publish. He desires the names and addresses of all Hubbards or their descendants outside of the large cities.

## My Wife is Nervous,

Says many a man, and too often he is inclined to blame the poor, tired woman, who cannot eat or sleep and whose whole life is misery, because her blood is impoverished and her system shattered. Let him get her a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and he will see a wonderful change.

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

It will give her an appetite, renew her strength, build up her nervous system and bring her cheering smile. J. W. ROBESON of Greenfield, Tenn., says: "My wife is taking her third bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and her appetite is better, she looks better and there is improvement in every way."

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. 25 cts.



## DECEMBER NOTES.

BY EBEN E. REXFORD.

Listen! The bells in the steeples  
In jubilant gladness ring  
To welcome the coming of Christmas,  
And the birthday of the King,  
Who was born in the lowly manger  
Of Bethlehem, long ago,  
When the song of the herald angels  
Was sung to the world below.

Bring of thy Pine and Holly,  
O earth, this Christmas day;  
And wreath in their green the altar,  
Whereon our gifts we lay.  
Gifts of most grateful homage,  
Laid low at the feet of the King,  
Who leans from His throne to listen,  
To the sound of our worshipping.

Bring to the dear Lord's altar  
The soul's white flowers today;  
Let the rose of thy love shed incense,  
Sweet as the breath of May,  
Let the Lily of faith eternal  
Lift its cup of myrrh to Him,  
Whose love is the star that leads us  
Through ways that are dark or dim.

Thank God for Christmas! For one day in the year the hearts of men are warm and tender with brotherly love, and they seem to forget discord and strife. Tomorrow lines may swing back into the old channels, but they will gain something by this brief touch with humanity in its wider, truer sense. If only "Peace on earth, good will to men" could be the spirit of the year, instead of one brief day!

What would we do without the Chrysanthemums to tide us over the cheerless season, which comes between the closing in of winter and the holidays? The greenhouse and the window-garden would be almost flowerless without them. But *with* them there is no lack of brightness and beauty. If Niveus wants my vote as being the best white, it can have it. Kioto I would pronounce the best yellow, if it had stronger stems to support its flowers with. As it is, Harry E. Widener has the first place among the yellows. And it gives pleasure to old friendship to place Cullingfordii at the head of the maroon section. There *may* be a better dark variety than this, but if there is, I haven't got it.

Why don't the florists grow *Primula obconica* now-a-days? A good deal was said about its poisonous qualities, but I never received any injury from handling it, and I have never seen anyone who did. I handle it as freely as I do any plant. It certainly deserves a place in every collection, because of its delicate beauty and its great freedom of bloom throughout the entire season. Some persons failed to grow it satisfactorily, but that was because they did not understand its requirements. It has numerous fine roots, and these drink up water so rapidly, that great quantities are needed to fully supply its wants.

I am glad to note that the good old Chinese Primrose is coming to the front again. Taking everything into consideration, it is one of our best winter bloomers. Some of the new strains are wonderfully fine in color, and great improvements on the old sorts in size and habit. If those who complain of decay at the crown would take pains to pot the plants high in the center, with sufficient slope of the soil to enable the water to run toward the edge of the pot, there would be no trouble of this kind.

Don't let your bulbs potted for winter blooming freeze and thaw if you can avoid it. The alternating changes are pretty sure to injure them, because the plants are not thoroughly established. If they freeze a little, they won't be damaged if the frost doesn't go deep enough to reach the roots. But don't be frightened and try to extract the frost all at once, for by doing that you are sure to harm them. Let them remain frozen. That's what would happen to them if planted in the open ground. Of course it will be understood that these remarks apply to hardy bulbs only, like the Hyacinth, Tulip, etc., which are not injured by frost.

## Better Than Ever.



FROM among the many letters received speaking of the 1894 edition of Vick's Floral Guide we print one to show how the public accepted it:

SYRACUSE, N. Y., February 29, 1894.  
JAMES VICK'S SONS—Gentlemen: Flower Catalogues, of reliable dealers, are always a delight to me, and yet until this morning I never received one that was not also a disappointment, because I never before saw one that did not flaunt gaudy or incongruous combinations of colors on the covers. Your new one is an artistic beauty. Accept my congratulations. I have only hurriedly scanned the contents, but after dealing with you a score or more of years I am willing to take it on faith.  
Yours truly,  
K. B. JOHNSON.

Another person wrote he thought we were getting extravagant, and wondered how it was possible to furnish such an elegant work for nothing.

Vick's Floral Guide for 1895 will really be better in many respects than the 1894 issue. Several who had remarked that they did not think that we could make another cover equal to that of '94 have since seen the first proof of the '95 cover and say they must own they think it an improvement. Yes, we are determined to give our customers the very best there is, and to that end have used seventeen different tints of ink in printing the pages, and have made a chaste cover in silver and gold. A copy will be mailed to every person who ordered goods of us during the year 1894, beginning with the Southern States and California first, then the more distant States and Territories, leaving New York State and Canada till the last.

We notice that a few of our old customers, and some who ordered the Floral Guide last winter, failed to send their orders, perhaps on account of the hard times, or they may have tried new fields, and will willingly return this year. The Floral Guide is getting into the possession of those who want it. Trusting we may be favored with your order for a copy of Vick's Floral Guide, we remain

Yours, &amp;c.,

JAMES VICK'S SONS, Rochester, N. Y.

Don't neglect to pot a few bulbs of Roman Hyacinths. They are not only more beautiful than the old Hyacinths, but you get more flowers from them, because each bulb will be pretty sure to send up four to half-a-dozen stalks. They are very sweet, delightful in color, and their loose, graceful habit makes them very useful for cut-flower purposes.

The pansies had a hard time of it last summer. They just lived through it, and that was all. But when the cool, damp, fall weather set in they took a new lease of life, and we have had pansies as large as a silver dollar from plants whose few summer flowers were not larger than a dime, and they kept on blooming up to the coming of snow. I have given up trying to have pansies in summer. I love them too well to ask them to do anything through the hot season, except exist and take things as cool as possible. I shall cut my plants back in June, next year, and keep every bud pinched off until September. That's the way to get pansies that are pansies.

There are "facts" of all kinds, now-a-days. Let me suggest one that you will find capable of affording you a great deal of pleasure, if you take it up, and that is—making a collection of our native flowers and shrubs. You will be surprised when you come to look about with a view to collecting, to find how many kinds there are close at hand. That will be the first surprise. The next one will be the beauty afforded by such a collection. You will discover that it is in no wise inferior in this respect to collections of foreign plants.

One of the most delightful gardens I know of is one in which no foreign plant finds admittance. These columbines, and lobelias, and asters, and solidagos, wild sunflowers and vervain, and even our despised mullein, grow side by side in the most neighborly way, along with scores of plants I haven't space to name, and the display is fine from early spring to late in fall. Begin to make such a collection and you'll find that you will soon have to enlarge your quarters, for it will seem as if you cannot go into the woods or fields without finding something new to add to it.

If you go in for a wild garden, don't make the mistake of setting your plants out in a straight row, or formal clumps. Nature don't do things that way. Plant them in a hap-hazard fashion, and let them suggest the idea that they "just happened there."

## If Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

## THE BUSHEL BOX.

As a package in which to send vegetables to market the bushel box is contrasted with the bushel basket, by Prof. S. B. Green, in *The Market Garden*. By the way, this is an enterprising and reliable journal relating to subjects which its name indicates, and published at Minneapolis, Minn. The Professor considers the box far better and more economical than the basket. It certainly has proved to be so, and in this part of the country has quite superseded the use of the basket. He states the matter in this wise:

The disadvantages of the bushel basket may be briefly summed up as follows: (1) A wagon load of full baskets is not nearly so solid nor so easily built up as a load of the same material in boxes. (2) A bushel basket costs about fifty per cent. more than a well made box holding the same amount. (3) It seldom lasts one-third as long. (4) The goods do not appear to such advantage as in a box.

On the other hand, (1) bushel boxes may be made so as to fit readily into a wagon, and by the use of deck boards a very large and solid load may readily be put on that binds well together. (2) A box lasts indefinitely and is easily repaired, while a basket is of short duration and not easily repaired. (3) A box capable of holding a bushel can be made much cheaper than a basket of the same size. (4) And the box is far better for showing off goods.

Perhaps the most desirable form for a bushel box for general use is sixteen inches square and eight inches deep, inside dimensions. The end pieces should be one inch thick, with a handle hole in each end. The sides and bottom should be one-half inch thick. This is the style of box commonly used in the markets of Boston and vicinity.

A wagon for carrying such boxes to best advantage should be just wide enough to allow of placing in the body of it two rows of boxes abreast and two deep. In building a load of boxes, when ventilation is needed for those in the lower tier, a short piece of wood, one-half an inch thick, may be laid across the upper corners of the corner boxes so that the second tier will rest upon them. The deck boards may carry several tiers of boxes which will bind well together and make a solid load.



### STRAWBERRY CULTURE FOR BEGINNERS.

There are many regions without a supply of home-grown strawberries, and for every such section there is an opportunity for some wide-awake farmer to build up, in a small way, a business that will bring to him much better returns for labor expended than he is wont to receive from any ordinary crop. I say in a small way because few will find it profitable to grow more than will supply such a section as they can cover by wagon and realize retail prices for, unless exceptional shipping facilities are enjoyed. But the quantity of strawberries a small town will consume when furnished a continuous supply of first-class fruit is something astonishing. Many who consider the gritty, half-decayed specimens usually offered by the dealers as luxuries quite beyond their reach, will buy well-filled baskets of fresh, clean, well-ripened berries by the dollar's worth.

#### VARIETIES TO SELECT.

The prospective strawberry grower should not set plants from an old, exhausted bed; neither should he set strawberry plants at all unless he can and will give them proper care and culture. The selection of varieties is always a difficult problem for the beginner, and is a problem to which, owing to varying soil and climate conditions, no one can give him the exact solution. It is a safe rule, however, to make a selection from among the standard varieties, avoiding high priced novelties. Those wonders at \$2 per dozen will either be much cheaper or quite forgotten in a year or two. You cannot go very far wrong if you select Haverland, Warfield and Crescent for main crop, with one-third as many of Beder Wood, Woolverton and Lovet's Early for pollenizers, with perhaps Gandy and Parker Earle for late varieties. Then by adding a few new ones each year from among those most highly recommended by growers, and discarding such as prove undesirable, you will soon have a selection difficult to improve upon.

#### IMPORTANCE OF FERTILIZATION.

My ideal system of fertilization for the strawberry, to which, however, I have never yet attained, is to set on land well manured for the preceding crop or crops, using bone and potash liberally at time of setting, and nitrate of soda at such times and in such quantities as the plant growth might warrant; but plenty of good stable manure thoroughly fined and incorporated with the soil with a liberal application of wood ashes, will come nearer meeting ordinary conditions, and will bring no disappointment at picking time, if all other requirements are met. Having procured good plants and carefully prepared the soil, do not defeat your aim by striving to equal in setting them the record of the 4,000 a-day man. Set them well, first, last and always, then attain speed if you can. I prefer the broad matted row system as giving the largest yield, and if not allowed to mat too thickly, the berries will be of good size and quality; but remember that surplus plants in a row are quite as bad as weeds, perhaps worse, because they are unsuspected robbers.

#### WINTER PROTECTION.

Strawberries are never safe during winter in this latitude without protection. Cover with any suitable material, over which spread a good dressing of manure to prevent it being blown off by the winds. I would recommend setting a new bed each spring, plowing the old one immediately after picking the first crop, though

some find a second crop profitable. As to marketing, get a supply of clean baskets and crates, see that your berries are carefully picked and that the baskets are well filled; get up as good a team as you can afford and don't forget to spruce up a little yourself, for the larger part of your dealing will be with the ladies. Then, if you have raised some nice berries and offer them at a reasonable price the question of marketing will soon solve itself. Master all the details by reading the best authorities, begin in a modest way, enlarge gradually, and if after picking one or two crops, you find yourself fairly in love with your berries, go ahead. But if your efforts result in straggling rows wherein lurk a few puny berries lost in a tangle of grass and weeds, you cannot quit too soon.—*F. W. S. in Orange Judd Farmer.*

IRATE GERMAN (to stranger who has stepped on his toe)—“My fren't, I know my feet vas meant to be valked on, but dot brivilege pelongs to me.”

“You started out to keep a diary, I believe?”  
“Yes.” “Going to keep it up?” “No. I've decided it's easier to write an autobiography ahead and then live up to it.”—*Truth.*

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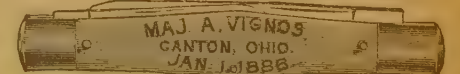
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**PATENTS** Thomas P. Simpson, Washington, D. C. No attorney's fee until patent obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide.

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# THE POTATO CONTEST.

The offer made in James Vick's Sons Floral Guide of this year of \$360 in cash prizes for the best specimens of the American Wonder and the Maggie Murphy potatoes resulted in calling out many competitors and from nearly all the Eastern, Middle and Western States. Many of the specimens were remarkably fine, but the collection as a whole was not equal to that presented last year. This is easily accounted for by the drought which prevailed over the country, more severe in some parts than others. The results of the drought, where it was worst, was apparent not only in the smaller size of the tubers but in their rough and knobby surfaces. However, there were many beautiful specimens and many of large size. The work of judging entailed a great amount of labor, which we believe was carefully and intelligently performed. In order to decide with discrimination and give each lot its just desert, a scale of 100 points was adopted; this scale was apportioned as follows:

Form . . . . .	36 points
Surface . . . . .	36 "
Weight . . . . .	28 "
Total . . . . .	100 "

Form relates to the typical shape or outline of the variety. In connection with the surface was considered the smoothness and healthiness of the skin and the depth or shallowness of the eyes. Eight pounds was taken as the normal weight of the American Wonder and twelve pounds that of the Maggie Murphy.

Each lot of potatoes was weighed separately. The average weight of all the samples of the American Wonder was 8.6 pounds, and the average weight of the Maggie Murphy 12.41 pounds. In assuming eight and twelve pounds as normal weights, as aforesaid, it was considered that for profitable use a potato may be too large, and yet it is an advantage to the raiser to have his crop consist of large specimens. Eight pounds to a dozen is a size not too large for baking. Different weights less than eight pounds received less than the full number of points, while those above it were marked no more than the complete number.

The normal weight taken for the Maggie Murphy, twelve pounds, is only what its average larger size demands. This potato is recommended for late use. It is a good keeper and becomes better in the spring, at which season it is used mostly for boiling, and for this purpose a larger size is not objectionable to the cook.

The smallest dozen potatoes sent in were American Wonder, from Centreville, Vt., and weighed three pounds, two ounces. The next smallest was also American Wonder, from Canton, Ohio, and weighed three pounds, fourteen ounce.

The smallest specimens of Maggie Murphy were from Advance, Mich., three pounds, fifteen ounces, and Centreville, Maryland, four pounds, four ounces.

The heaviest specimens of American Wonder weighed nineteen pounds, three and one-half ounces, and were sent by Leigh F. Hunt, of Marienville, Pa. They were of good form, but in regard to surface scored only 15 points.

The heaviest dozen of Maggie Murphy was that of F. H. Hildige, of Livingston, Montana, weighing twenty pounds, two ounces, and which was fine in other respects and carried off a prize.

The scores of all other exhibitors were lower than those to whom prizes are awarded, as named below, running down as low as to 18 points.

The judges were Mr. Lyman D. Welch, of Pittsford, N. Y., and Mr. A. Brininstool, of Ridgeland, N. Y., members of Pomona Grange.

These gentlemen acted with the single purpose of carefully discriminating and deciding skillfully and justly in each case, and are entitled to sincere thanks for the satisfactory manner in which they accomplished the work.

G. H. Williams, of East Sound, Washington, would have taken the second prize for American Wonder, scoring 97 points, and would have been one of the equal contestants for the second and third prizes of Maggie Murphy, with 98 points, except that his package was received about ten days too late. Both lots were examined and points marked, and both were very superior.

## PRIZE WINNERS.

### AMERICAN WONDER POTATO.

**First Prize, \$60.**—Best dozen, J. W. Prescott, South Montville, Maine.

Number of points . . . . . 98  
Weight of dozen . . . . . 8 pounds 9 ounces

**Second Prize, \$30.**—Second best dozen, F. E. Day, Webster, Mass.

Number of points . . . . . 96  
Weight of dozen . . . . . 8 pounds 12 ounces

**Third Prize, \$20.**—Third best dozen, G. H. Burleson, Sandusky, N. Y.

Number of points . . . . . 95  
Weight of dozen . . . . . 13 pounds 10 ounces

**Fourth Prize, \$10.**—Fourth best dozen, S. A. Ashcraft, Boston, N. Y.

Number of points . . . . . 94  
Weight of dozen . . . . . 13 pounds 8 ounces

*Twelve next best dozens, prize \$5 each.*

A. W. Jewett, Jackson, Mich.

Number of points . . . . . 93  
Weight of dozen . . . . . 9 pounds 11 ounces

C. C. Hagar, Glover, Vermont.

Number of points . . . . . 93  
Weight of dozen . . . . . 8 pounds 3 ounces

Wallace K. Flint, Akron, N. Y.

Number of points . . . . . 92  
Weight of dozen . . . . . 8 pounds 5 ounces

Mrs. J. V. Taylor, Salem, Oregon.

Number of points . . . . . 91  
Weight of dozen . . . . . 9 pounds 6 ounces

H. J. Tolls, Dunstable, Mass.

Number of points . . . . . 90  
Weight of dozen . . . . . 7 pounds 10 ounces

James A. Barr, Stockton, Cal.

Number of points . . . . . 88  
Weight of dozen . . . . . 8 pounds 11 ounces

William Kloss, Fish Creek, Wis.

Number of points . . . . . 86  
Weight of dozen . . . . . 13 pounds 13 ounces

Mrs. Emily Edson, Italy Hill, N. Y.

Number of points . . . . . 86  
Weight of dozen . . . . . 17 pounds 9½ ozs.

Herman Fairbanks, East Ashford, N. Y.

Number of points . . . . . 85  
Weight of dozen . . . . . 17 pounds 4½ ozs.

W. F. VanBenschoten, Margaretville, N. Y.

Number of points . . . . . 84  
Weight of dozen . . . . . 10 pounds 15 ounces

The two next prizes have three competitors, each scoring 82 points. The amount, \$10, is divided and awarded in equal amounts to the three following contestants:

Mrs. Mary K. Wead, Malone, N. Y.

Number of points . . . . . 82  
Weight of dozen . . . . . 12 pounds 11 ounces

Robert A. Butler, "The Hermitage," near Centreville, Maryland.

Number of points . . . . . 82  
Weight of dozen . . . . . 8 pounds 1½ ozs.

Romanzo Balch, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Number of points . . . . . 82  
Weight of dozen . . . . . 8 pounds 8 ounces

### MAGGIE MURPHY POTATO.

**First Prize, \$50.**—Best dozen, Mrs. B. L. Reynolds, West Bangor, N. Y.

Number of points . . . . . 99  
Weight of Dozen . . . . . 13 pounds 1 ounce

The second and third prizes have two competitors, between whom the amount of the two prizes is equally divided.

**Second and third prizes, \$25 each.**—J. B. Swan, Loveland, Colorado.

Number of points . . . . . 98  
Weight of dozen . . . . . 17 pounds 4 ounces

F. H. Hildige, Livingston, Montana.

Number of points . . . . . 98  
Weight of dozen . . . . . 20 pounds 2 ounces

**Fourth Prize, \$10.**—Fourth best dozen, Frank Haggerty, Humphrey, N. Y.

Number of points . . . . . 97  
Weight of dozen . . . . . 13 pounds 1 ounce

*Twelve next best dozens.*

J. W. Anderson, Tacoma, Wash.

Number of points . . . . . 96  
Weight of dozen . . . . . 14 pounds 8 ounces

Judson Howard, Henrietta, N. Y.

Number of points . . . . . 95  
Weight of dozen . . . . . 11 pounds 1 ounce

Wm. F. Kirchberger, East Morris, Conn.

Number of points . . . . . 94  
Weight of dozen . . . . . 15 pounds 1 ounce

Mrs. Emily Edson, Italy Hill, N. Y.

Number of points . . . . . 94  
Weight of dozen . . . . . 18 pounds 6 ounces

C. R. L. Brant, Guilford, N. Y.

Number of points . . . . . 92  
Weight of dozen . . . . . 17 pounds 4 ounces

W. F. Van Benschoten, Margaretville, N. Y.

Number of points . . . . . 92  
Weight of dozen . . . . . 12 pounds 10 ounces

Jonah G. Thomas, Sandusky, N. Y.

Number of points . . . . . 92  
Weight of dozen . . . . . 15 pounds 9 ounces

Earle B. Hunt, Marienville, Pa.,

Number of points . . . . . 89  
Weight of dozen . . . . . 19 pounds

J. W. Prescott, South Montville, Maine.

Number of points . . . . . 89  
Weight of dozen . . . . . 9 pounds 9 ounces

E. Warner, Marion, N. Y.

Number of points . . . . . 88  
Weight of dozen . . . . . 17 pounds

Mrs. Jas. M. Huey, Reading Centre, N. Y.

Number of points . . . . . 88  
Weight of dozen . . . . . 13 pounds 12 ounces

Nine competitors struggle for the last prize of \$5.00, each with a score of 86 points. To treat all alike the sum of \$1.00 is awarded each contestant named below.

Monroe F. Putnam, Batavia, N. Y.

C. E. Shipper, Columbus, Pa.

Wm. Kloss, Fish Creek, Wis.

Mrs. Ellen B. Day, Castile, N. Y.

F. Brooks Hadley, Stoneham, Mass.

Mrs. Mary K. Wead, Malone, N. Y.

Ed. Smith, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. L. W. Cummings, Starksboro, Vt.

A. Locke, Crown Point, N. Y.

Each 86 points.

The exhibits of the last two competitors were of the White Gem, the seed stock of which was purchased last spring after Maggie Murphy had all been disposed of, and the privilege was granted at the time to compete with the Maggie Murphy. Most of the lots of the White Gem sent in were of low average.

## CELERY IN THE HOME GARDEN.

I have always been very fond of celery. When I was obliged to get my supplies in the market, much of the time I was obliged to eat a very poor article, or to go without. Since I have become the possessor of a garden, though a small one, I grow all that is used in my home, save a little in the early season before my crop matures.

I set it out on well pulverized and well fertilized soil, without trenches, and simply cultivate it through the growing season—never earthing it up at all. I have access to plenty of water from the village water works, and with a garden hose I keep it thoroughly supplied with water, that indispensable requisite for successful growing. Late in the season, when heavy freezing is at hand, I take it up with a spading fork, trim off a few of the worthless outside stalks, leaving roots with a little soil adhering and pack it in barrels and boxes, with two inches of soil on the bottom—pack it close, standing upright. The packages are then put in a dark cellar—cool and if possible a little damp. In two or three weeks it begins to blanch nicely and is soon fit for the table, and I have no trouble in keeping it. I moisten the roots about once in two weeks, pouring the water through a short piece of hose, to avoid wetting the foliage. The method is simple, the success complete and I have a generous supply.—*I. Farvis in American Agriculturist.*



## BEGONIAS.

Begonias are among our most popular flowers, being adapted both to pot culture and bedding purposes. By an intelligent selection one may have a continuation of bloom throughout the year. For window gardens, with limited sunshine, they prove a constant delight; succeeding when other varieties fail. They should be potted in light, porous soil, watered plentifully in summer, moderately in winter, and kept at a uniform temperature of about seventy degrees to develop their best qualities. Given these requirements, the free-blooming sorts make the most beautiful specimen plants, with their graceful, drooping panicles of bloom, ranging from the purest white on through pink, rose, salmon, carmine, and deepest crimson. Yellow—and the most beautiful yellow ever displayed in a flower—you will find among the

*Tuberous Begonias.* These are as floriferous as geraniums if bedded out in a location affording security from the midday and afternoon sun. They grow luxuriantly near an east wall if far enough removed to escape dripping eaves. Their foliage is of the brightest, wax-like green, and crisp as glass. A light, rich, moist soil is necessary to successful out-door culture. Their blooming season may be greatly lengthened by starting them in-doors, in small pots, from middle of March to first of April, shifting once or twice into larger sizes, and transplanting to open ground the last of May, when nights have become mild.

I like them especially as pot plants for an east window or verandah, and this recalls my first experience with them—rather an amusing one for an expert in amateur tuber culture. The tubers are flattened, shallow, and some of them about equally depressed on both sides. The roots extend horizontally rather than vertically, and, with no other guide than the old fibres, I planted the finest specimen (against my better judgment as to other indications) with most of these downwards. After two or three weeks of patient waiting without results, it was resurrected, and its lower surface was bristling with shining, white spines reminding me of a crop of mushrooms. A reversal was soon followed by a most thrifty growth, and in due time a most abundant crop of blossoms. I concluded that a tuber that will grow upside down, bear shaking up and replanting, and then load itself with foliage and flowers, is a good plant for a general collection; and I commend it especially to the inexperienced, who may save themselves the aforesaid difficulty by burying the tubers in a box or damp moss, and keeping them at a bottom heat of sixty degrees until sprouted, then potting in loose, mellow soil. You have been vainly trying to secure an

*Ever-blooming Begonia*, and you will find it in *Begonia Semperflorens Rosea*. The plant itself is beautiful, especially upon a bracket, or in hanging basket, with the light gleaming through; but when it begins to bloom, and yields you lovely buds and blossoms—buds of crimson and blossoms of faint carmine,—day after day, and month after month, the whole year through, another worshipper at its shrine, will be added to its long list of devotees. Another rare variety, if you want a collection that will charm by its varied loveliness, is

*Eugene Vallerand*, with its luxuriant foliage and beautiful coral blossoms. So true is it to color, that it is known by the name of New Coral, and we shall not be surprised if some of the novelty firms re-christen it Coral Beauty, and add it to their flaming lists. You will find it an especially charming and altogether different variety from any given, in

*Begonia Featii*. This is a self-assertive plant, and must have a single bracket for its own special use; this it will soon drape in its own unique fashion, with its round, leathery, glossy, green leaves, lined with deep red. It will throw up strong stems a foot in length, that bend under immense panicles of the most delicately shaped flowers; and in the faintest shade of pink. My collection contains a magnificent

specimen which loads itself with bloom from November until May. You will find it a rival of the Rex variety in

*Begonia manicata aurea*, because of its exquisitely tinted foliage—light, glossy green, generously marked with cream, and edged with carmine. It is easily kept clean and thrifty, which adds especial merit to a plant so beautiful both in foliage and flower—exquisite, lace-like blossoms in lovely, spreading panicles of pink. It is beautiful from the first time a leaf makes its appearance. Add to these varieties that old standard, Rubra, and the new double variety Gilsoni, with Schmidtii and Dewdrop for white, and you complete a most charming collection, with the addition of a

*Rex Begonia* or two. Give these plenty of light, but in a position secure from the direct rays of the sun. Keep them warm and moist, free from dust, and they will be always beautiful, if a moist atmosphere is maintained. They may be showered occasionally, but must be kept perfectly shaded until dry, to avoid ruinous spots on the foliage.

*Louis Chretien* is one of the finest of the Rex section. It has handsome foliage of deep green banded with silver, and with markings of violet-crimson through both green and silver.

*Robert George* has large leaves, beautifully lobed, and a rich, glistening silver, with palmate center of bronze green. Another variety, distinct and striking is *Perle de Paris* with solid silver foliage.

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## AMATEUR CELERY GROWING.

We will consider first the amateur grower who nearly always grows on upland. The growing of a plant in entirely different surroundings and conditions from that in which it naturally flourishes, is always attended with considerable risk and much care and labor, and the small grower will always find it difficult to compete with the professional grower who selects swamp land and natural locations for the growth of the plant. Still he may find plans and ways by which he may attain reasonable success and a fair profit for his labor, if he will take a little time to study and think on the subject, and experiment in a practical way. Good returns may be had by growing early celery and getting it into market before the professional man can get his large unwieldy crop ready. To do this, seed should be sown as early as the 15th of January, or 1st of February, in greenhouse or hot bed, and young plants transplanted once or twice before putting in permanent bed, keeping well pruned so they will be stocky and vigorous. These plants should be transplanted the last time into an old hot bed or cold frame that has been used for early spring crops, and this done about the first of June, putting the plants 8 x 12 inches apart; the rows running north and south 12 inches, those east and west, 8 inches. Give plenty of water, especially if an old hot bed is used. If a cold frame or pipe bed is used, tile may be employed to good advantage for under watering, as it takes less labor and time. If surface watering is practiced the plants should be mulched with coarse manure or leaves to prevent the soil from baking. When blanching time comes the plants should be wound with paper string and the bed partially filled with loose soil, muck preferred if it can be easily obtained—only enough need be used to keep the plants straight and in an upright position. The muck serves to give them more of an impetus to grow tall. When nearly blanched, if the weather is very warm and bright, a partial shade of plant cloth or lath screens may be used with good results, but I do not think the plant should be shaded too long. The difficulties in the way of this plan are the crowding of the plants so close together for the purpose of blanching, making them quite uneven, those on the outside of the bed being much more vigorous and larger than those near the middle of the bed.

This may be partially overcome by the use of tile in watering, as the plants directly over the tile will be larger than those between the tile, which gives a greater per cent. of large celery. Another objection is that the plants when cut for market wilt so quickly that they are not salable. This may be somewhat overcome by washing and bunching and packing the bunches in wet moss in a cool cellar or cold storage room for a couple of days or longer where they become more brittle and more like the later celery. Celery may be got into market by this means as early as the middle of August, which gives nearly a month to dispose of the crop. Mr. Briggles of North Columbus, grew quite a nice little crop last season this way, obtaining quite readily 40 cents per dozen at wholesale, 5 cents per stalk at retail. I would advise the upland grower, however, to have his main crop to come late in the season, so it may be used as a second crop after onions, early cabbage, or early potatoes. For this onions are preferred because of the richness and good cultivation which an onion crop necessarily has. The onions, of course, must be early ones, sets or small plants from seed, transplanted. The seed for the late celery may be sown about April 1st, plants transplanted at least once before transplanting into field, which will be from the middle of July to the 1st of August. Place the rows two and a half feet apart, six inches in row, make a furrow with single shovel plow, (small shovel) or hoe and set at side of furrow

so that the row may be watered by means of the furrow as soon as set out. The rows are then mulched with strawy manure so as to hold moisture and shade plants. Soon after transplanting make a furrow between every row for irrigating, mulching the whole surface over, then water in each alternate row, commencing so as to run water in all the rows at two waterings. The mulch will retard the water so that the rows will be well saturated. I do not know as there will be any danger of watering too much for the good of the crop, but there may be danger of watering too little in a dry time, so may too much time and labor be put on the crop and take away all the profits. Yet the crop needs careful watering if good results are to be obtained. When blanching time comes the plants should be wound with paper string, the mulch drawn up close to the row and the ground cultivated between, so as to throw the dirt toward the row. This will usually be so late that watering will not be longer necessary. Bank as much as can be done with horse and single shovel, then store about the middle of November in trenches, house or cellar as the case may be. It is better not to put on the market much before the holidays, when it will nearly always bring a fair price *if well handled*.

The farmer who wishes to raise celery for his family use should secure his plants from some gardener or plant grower, and be sure to get transplanted ones. Select a level rich side of garden and lay a row of tile (3 in.) about four or five inches under surface as near on a level as possible fixing as large a funnel as can be obtained by means of a joint of stove pipe, or piece of zinc or tin nearest the well. Then transplant about three rows of plants over this tile, the rows the long way eight inches, the short way ten inches, watering on surface when set out and mulched, then wash water and as much other water as he may take time to draw is thrown into the tile. Wrap with string and bank about October first, again as it grows later, finally removing into cellar and packing leaves or wet chaff about Thanksgiving time; a part of the rows may be entirely covered at this time and left in garden throwing some manure over the bed, so that it will freeze the soil but slightly; this is for spring use.—*W. S. Turner in Journal Columbus Horticultural Society.*

## WINTERING WATER-LILIES.

The hardy nymphaeas and nelumbiums in natural ponds and tanks, where there is sufficient water above the crowns of the plants that ice forming above does not reach them, are perfectly secure. In tanks and fountain basins where hardy varieties are to remain all winter it is well to cover the masonry with branches, fern-leaves, salt-hay or any non-conducting materials, more to protect the masonry than the plants. To keep the materials out of the water, place old rails, bean poles or other lumber across in such manner that they will bear the weight of the covering; whatever is used, see that the same is secure against high winds, which are sometimes very disastrous during the winter months, as trees, shrubs, etc., do not afford the same shelter and protection when stripped of their foliage. Nothing affords better protection against frost than leaves. These should be collected and stored where they cannot be blown away if not wanted for immediate use. They will be of great service in spring to mix with stable manure for hot beds, or will make "leaf-mould" very useful for most plants, either in the flower garden or for pot plants. The custom of burning leaves as a ready and easy method of getting rid of them should never be resorted to. Where the same are used around the tanks, pits, frames, etc., a good way is to cover them with a light sprinkling of green or fresh stable manure. On this lay a few branches. Spruce is preferable if obtainable; if not, any other kind, but see that they lay as flat as pos-

sible. This will not only keep the leaves from blowing away, but will assist in collecting snow, which is nature's best covering. When hardy varieties are grown in tubs select a warm or sheltered spot; sink the tubs to the level of the ground. If a hot-bed sash or two could be spared, a temporary frame can be readily fixed over the tubs; fill the tubs with water, and lay pieces of old board over to keep the leaves out, then pile leaves over them; but if no sash is available, a shutter or boards will answer the purpose to cover with. This kind of protection will be found better than storing away in cellars, as it is very difficult to keep the plants in a dormant state toward the end of winter, and they will make growth before the time it is safe to place them out doors. Such growth is very likely to be damaged or destroyed and the plants receive quite a check, from late frosts as well as light and air, when first exposed. In extreme northern sections it is well to make a covering completely over the tank, and if there is twelve to eighteen inches of water above the crowns of the plants and the tank anything near the size of a hot-bed frame and sash, a frame with sash or shutters will be found very convenient. No better protection than straw mats and shutters, as are usually adopted for cold pits, in northern sections, can be recommended, with leaves and green manure or fern piled around the frame. During a mild spell of weather an examination may be made and the condition of the plants noted; do not allow growth to be made in the dark. Where frames and such coverings are not available a few shutters or boards placed over the tank so as to form a span roof, or any covering with a slope so as to throw off the water, will answer the purpose. This may be covered with leaves and brush, and the snow will complete the covering. A span roof made tight with tongue and groove boards makes an excellent protection, and where snow falls early and remains no further protection is necessary, thus saving much labor. Such a covering, with two feet of snow around, will be sufficient for hardy lilies in artificial ponds or tanks, and has proved so as far north as the State of Maine. South of New York City little protection is necessary except in shallow water, where the greatest danger is ice forming and the expansion of the mason work, which is apt to cause a break and leakage.

Where sashes are used they will be found a great benefit in early spring, as the plants will make considerably growth before others in the natural pond.—*W. Tricker, in American Gardener.*

How A CAT FALLS.—A select company of the savants of Paris has been endeavoring to determine why it is that when a cat has to execute a fall it invariably falls upon its feet. To this end the society has subjected a subject to a series of falls from a height of some eight-and-forty inches. The drops have been made as awkward for the animal as science knew how, but the result has always been the same. In the course of its brief descent Grimalkin has always contrived a means to land neatly on all fours, with its tail at a triumphant right angle. How does it do it? The cat's determination to keep its secret has baffled the closest inquiry. No less than sixty instantaneous photographs have been taken of as many phases of the chute. At a convenient distance from the finish the cat is seen revolving in itself, without any visible assisting force, and stopping in its revolution when it has got right side uppermost. And all science can do is to abuse the cat for violating the laws of nature. The explanation of the phenomenon would seem to be that pussy knows better how to fall than the laws of nature could teach the scientist.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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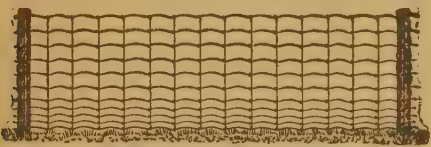


## LILY OF THE VALLEY.

The well-known bulb grower C. L. Allen, describes in the "Florist's Exchange" the best method of forcing this plant, which is as follows:

"It is well to remark at the outset that success is out of the question unless the best pips are secured, and this is not a difficult matter, as it is, in most cases, a question of cost, and the growers are now fully aware of the fact that a good article is not a low-priced one. When secured place the pips in shallow boxes, say four inches deep, although three inches, with proper care, is sufficient, in either soil or sphagnum, it matters but little which, as the pips do not throw out new roots, but perfect their flowers with the food stored up in their growth and the water given during the forcing period. One-inch apart each way is sufficient space; some grow them even closer, but we should not recommend it. The best way is to set the flat or box on the bench at an angle of about 45 degrees, put half an inch of soil or moss, or a mixture of both, at the end; then a row of pips, and alternate one inch apart until the box is filled; the top of the pip should be but a little below the surface. When full, water thoroughly; place the boxes, as filled, in a cold frame or shed, where they can have a little frost, but not severe freezing, as well as to keep the air from them. They should remain in this condition at least four weeks, when they may be brought into the forcing house as wanted. The putting of the pips into boxes should commence as soon as they arrive from Europe, early in November, as they are liable to get heated more or less in passage, which starts them into growth. The longer they remain unpacked (unless they are placed in cold storage, where they cannot start) the more danger there is from this cause, and if started before they are put into boxes they will not perfect their flowers.

A wide difference of opinion exists as to temperature into which they should be placed. But the best success has been attained from starting them in a low temperature, say 50 to 60 degrees and running it up as high as 90 degrees before they come into flower; after that place them in a cooler house, say from 60 to 70 degrees, to harden off. Most growers keep them dark until considerable growth is made, to draw them up as much as possible. We have flowered them to perfection, when the boxes were placed underneath the benches, on the pipes, bringing



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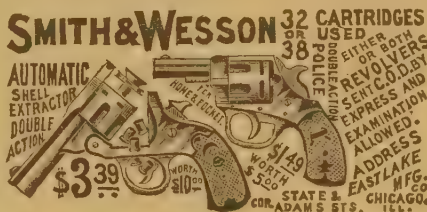
them into full light after the first bells were were opened. But good strong spikes of bloom are best obtained when they have plenty of light and air, and with a temperature of 85 to 90 degrees after they have first started.

They may be started and flowered in pots very successfully by following the same course of treatment from the start. Twenty-five pips can be grown in a 6-inch pot; and when they are well grown they meet a ready sale in the market.

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—*Fliegende Blätter*.

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Eternity and I are one.

William Dean Howells in Harper's Magazine.

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The only way to bring our clay lands underlaid with stiff clay, under the entire control of the farmer or gardener is to tile drain.

When these lands are properly drained, they become our most reliable and desirable lands; every load of manure put on such land, produces an effect till literally worn out—there will be no leaching, as is common to lands underlaid with sand or gravel.

The advantages of tile drainage are not a question of opinion, theory or doubt, the experience of a century proves that drain tile is the best improvement a farmer can put on his premises. It deepens the soil, improves its mechanical texture, and prepares it for the roots of growing crops. It lengthens the season at both ends; it renders the soil fit for cultivation earlier in the spring, and, by keeping it dry, wards off the effects of frost later in the fall.

Our seasons and the weather of late are inclined to go to extremes. When it is wet it is too wet, and when it is dry it is too dry; scarcely ever just right for the farmer whose land is not drained, he is in a constant worry, he dreads to see the second rain cloud approach, as he well knows another heavy rain means a week or ten days out of the corn field, and the weeds soon to be his master.

If you want to see a happy, prosperous farmer, look for one whose farm is well underdrained, he has no complaint of the season or the weather, scarcely ever experiences any inconvenience from too much rain, he is delighted to see the pearly drops course their way downward, laden with the elements of plant food to be deposited in the soil in its downward course to the tile.

Air, vapor, light and heat are furnished us free in abundance. If our soil is not in condition to utilize these elements to the best advantage in our growing crops, then it is left for us to make it so by artificial means.

Moisture stored away in any subsoil is naturally drawn to the surface of the soil in dry seasons and through a vast number of minute pores it passes up and into the atmosphere quite rapidly. This is commonly spoken of as evaporation. It can be arrested by filling the pores with particles of soil, which is done by breaking the crust on the surface, and then evaporation is suspended. For this reason, we hear the oft repeated injunction: Stir the soil as soon after a rain as the ground will permit.

If we see a plant whose foliage turns yellow

or drops off, or which fails to grow, and whose whole appearance is unthrifty, we are almost sure to find the trouble to be the roots, and not unfrequently the cause is want of drainage.

Without healthy roots there can be no vigorous growth. A supply of water is necessary for the roots to take from the soil what they want; but the water must pass off, and not remain stagnant, or disease and death will follow. But few persons in this part of the country realize the great advantage that deep drains have over shallow ones. The water line is lowered only to the depth of the drain. The depth of soil in part can be measured by the depth of drain. There is less liability of having the drain choked by roots of the growing crops. Very many reasons might be given why deep drainage is preferable, but I will not stop to enumerate.

The distance between drains depends on the depth, to a great extent. In clay soils, three feet is a good average depth, and for ordinary farm drainage may be put two rods apart. In clay soils three feet is a good average depth, and for ordinary farm drainage may be put two rods apart. In black, loamy soils, with clay subsoil well down, they may be forty to fifty feet apart.

Drainage for the garden. "Well, what shall I say"? This is the Eden of the household, to this we look for our daily table supply. If you want the richest and best, if you want it crisp and juicy, if you want it to respond to the touch of the gardener, treat it as your friend, give it of your best, feed it and it will feed you, defend it from its greatest enemy—water, administer to it when it cries out for moisture and air. But how shall I accomplish this?

Perfect cultivation is good, in fact it is indispensable, but perfect tillage cannot be done in a wet and water-soaked soil. Drainage for early vegetables is indispensable. Therefore, to obtain the best results, we would say, put in your drains not more than sixteen feet apart. From a paper by J. W. Everal, read before the Columbus Hort. Society.

## THE RED CEDAR AS AN ORCHARD ENEMY.

Common red cedar produces in early spring a large number of ball-like bodies which have received various popular names like "cedar balls" or "cedar apples." By many these are supposed to be the normal production of the red cedar, and some persons have regarded them as the fruit of that tree. As a matter of fact, these "cedar apples" are galls or excrescences produced by the red cedar as the direct result of the irritating stimulus of a parasitic fungus, and moreover bear a direct relation to the productivity of our orchards. The fungus causing these excrescences is one very closely related to the ordinary rust of our wheat and grain fields, differing in the fact that the masses of spores are embedded in a gelatinous mass in which they germinate.

The most common of these species of cedar apples, and the one most directly injurious to our orchards, makes its appearance on the twigs of the red cedar very early in the spring in the form of small galls, which increase in size until they are sometimes an inch or two in diameter, depending on the amount of nutrition that is furnished by the host. On the apple, the fungus takes on a new form. It acts as an internal parasite, the earliest outward manifestation consisting in yellowish spots on the upper surface of the leaf. The spores of the cedar apple stage will only germinate on the leaves of various members of the apple family and not on the red cedar. On the other hand, the spores produced on the apple tree will germinate only on the red cedar and will not germinate on the apple again. Thus two hosts are a necessity for the perpetuation of the fungus. This trouble can therefore be avoided by destroying all red cedar trees in close proximity to the orchard.—Prof. L. M. Underwood, in American Agriculturist.



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A small boy samples them and then there are nine.  
Nine little cigarettes quickly one by one  
Get in their deadly work, and then there are none.  
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One little funeral, a graveyard score,  
One little smoker less—one angel more.

"NAME some of the qualifications for a United States senator," said a professor to a young man who was being examined for admission to college. "He must be thirty years of age, be above sixteen, Dutch standard, and be able to stand the polariscope," replied the applicant. He got marked 100.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

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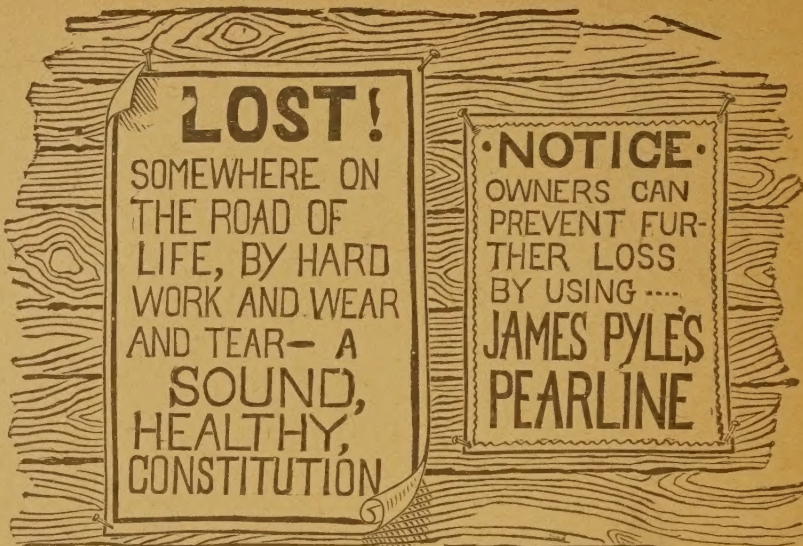
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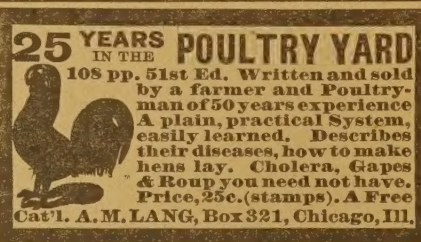


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## HOW TO EXTIRPATE NUT GRASS, OR COCO.

A four-page circular (illustrated) on nut grass, its description and remedies, has just been issued from the Division of Botany of the United States Department of Agriculture. In accordance with the instructions therein contained the plan of campaign to extirpate nut grass is simply to prevent it maturing seed above ground. Nearly everybody thinks that the nuisance reproduces itself from the nut alone, whereas it propagates a thousand times more from the seed. Hence, to effectually and quickly destroy nut grass on any land infested with it the soil should be frequently stirred during the growing period of summer so as to stimulate each tuber and seed to sprout. The best season for fighting it is between midsummer and frost time. Although myriads of the sprigs will show themselves above ground in a day or two after each working of the soil, even in the spring months, yet the seed stems will not shoot up till late in the season, and the secret of success is to cut down every tall stem while in the flowering stage at the latest, and the earlier the better. The old method of destroying coco, or nut grass, by cutting it off beneath the ground every time a sprig appears above the surface is a useless expenditure of labor. It is requisite only to plow or chop down the grass at the regular intervals of working Indian corn, collards, or any other crop. By the above method two years are ample time in which to rid any ground of coco. In fact, one season is sufficient to subdue it, except that in subsequent years a few scattering sprigs will show themselves, which can easily be prevented from going to seed by close attention. One cause that has enabled coco so long and so defiantly to hold sway in the South is that there are so few crops which are hoed or plowed in the fall of the year.

In addition to the above methods of destroying nut grass by cultivation and cutting, another which has received too little attention may be profitably applied. Choke it out with a vigorous growing crop. After the summer-cultivated crop is harvested, plow and prepare the land thoroughly; then seed it heavily to some winter crop adapted to the soil. Crimson clover is the best for this purpose in most localities, and is at the same time a very profitable crop for improving light soils and for winter grazing. Winter vetch may be used to advantage in some places; and cropping with rye or fescue grass for winter grazing, to be turned under for green fertilizer in the spring, is far preferable to leaving the land bare. The winter crop in any case should be plowed under in the spring and followed by a well-cultivated summer crop. The increased fertility of the soil resulting from this treatment will enable the farmer much more

easily to kill out any remnant of nut grass or other weeds.

Extreme care should be exercised that only pure seed be sown, for by the thoughtless use of impure seed the farmer is fostering the evil which at other times he is trying by costly labor to prevent.

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